

SPORTS

THREE RECORDS IN ONE HEAT

Three world records have been set in a pursuit cycling heat at the Tbilisi track by the Muscovites, Alexander Romanov and Alexander Shupin. They improved almost by two minutes their previous result — 1 hr 11 min 46.520 sec for the 100 km race.

The 50 km record was improved to 35 min 35.240 sec and 83.872 km were covered in the one-hour race.

Players of the year

The presidium of the USSR ice-hockey federation has selected the six best players of the year—goalie Vladimir Trilov, defencemen Vyacheslav Fetisov and Alexei Kasatonov and attackers Nikolai Drozdetsky, Sergei Makarov and Vladimir Krutov (all CAC).

CHESS GRANDS GETTING READY

Three-time world chess champion Anatoly Karpov of the USSR won two recent successive international tournaments, first a tournament in Oslo commemorating the centenary of the local chess club and the latest one in London which drew 14 elite Grandmasters.

Karpov again showed class in this formidable company, scoring six wins, drawing six games and losing only one to Eugene Torre — and he won in grand style. Unlike his younger competitor and crown challenger Carri Karpov the champion is warming up for his little defence

by playing in big tournaments. Their match will get under way in the USSR on September 10.

In Tbilisi many-time world champion Nona Gaprindashvili won an international tournament, the biggest in women's chess history, attended by practically all the world's top players, with the only exception of Soviet Grandmaster Irina Levitina and Lidiya Semyonova. Levitina will challenge the present world title holder Maya Chiburdanidze in a match which will also start off in the USSR on September 10.

Viktor BARKIN,
chess observer

PEACE RACE: EXCITEMENT BUILDS UP

The 37th Peace Race, which got off the ground in Berlin on May 11, has now crossed the GDR and entered Czechoslovakia.

The hosts set the pace in the first stage across the GDR, particularly so their leaders, world champion Uwe Raab and 1982 Race winner Olaf Ludwig. It seemed that the GDR was again set to dominate the event, but the fourth stage from Zwickau (GDR) to the Czechoslovak town of Most (176 km) turned the tide.

Eager to regain the ground they lost in the Race in the past two years, the Soviet team sprang into action. Pyotr Ugrumov who won the prototype on May 8, together with Olympic champion Sergei Sukhoruchenkov and noted Bulgarian racer Nencho Stalov broke away from the bunch and kept their advantage to the last. Stalov was the first finisher, a second ahead of Ugrumov, and Sukhoruchenkov was third. Thus the USSR regained the team lead, while Stalov leads the individual scoring ahead of Ugrumov and Ludwig.

There is a continuous turnover of leaders in this most exciting race attended by over a hundred racers from 18 countries. The odds are the Race will be dominated by the cyclists who did well in the two individual start time trials — Stalov, Ugrumov, Ludwig (he won the 26 km trial), Raab and Sukhoruchenkov.

The Race is winding up on May 21 in Warsaw.

Bulgarian climbers on Mount Everest

Four Bulgarian climbers—Ivan Vychov, Metody Savov, Kiri Doskov and Nikola Petrov—have added their names to the list of the conquerors of this planet's highest summit—Mount Everest (8,818 m above the sea level).

The attention from the side of Nepal was performed by the 37-year-old Vychov and Savov. Having climbed the western ridge, they spent 23 minutes there and went down the south-eastern slope. Doskov and Petrov followed them along the track.



Kindergarten athletes

The kindergarten teachers of the Khar'kov engine-building association, Sarp i Molot in the Ukraine, have been awarded a second-degree diploma of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements for excellent development of sports among their children. The kindergarten has been awarded also two Exhibition medals: a silver one for their experience in upbringing pre-schoolers, and a bronze one for their methodology of teaching pre-schoolers to swim.

Six-year-old kindergarteners perform now in the swimming pool as well as first-grade teenagers. Not that the teachers aim for high athletic results. They come naturally. Swimming begins before the kids are three in an eight-metre-long pool built in the kindergarten. It was constructed by the children's parents with money and materials provided by the plant. The little ones enjoy the merry games in the water that the swimming instructor arranges for them. He



teaches the older ones the correct technique: breast stroke, crawl and butterfly.

Children swim in the pool all year. During the winter they are also given games and basketball. In the summer the kindergarten's mini-stadium comes to the fore: opportunities for track-and-field, football, volleyball. The strongest boys handle a just over one kilogramme although assembling the real 32 kilogramme.

The parents almost stopped taking their children to the pool. Children grow up strong and are given to colds.

In the photos: the strong Slave Stalov
● Kindergarten championship in water pool

A soccer tournament in France over

The traditional international soccer "Tournament of Hopes" (for teenage teams) held in Toulon, France, has been won by the French. The heated final

match with the USSR was drawn 1-1, the result remaining unaltered after the additional time. Penalties followed resulting in the 4-3 outcome in favour of the home team.

FIBA decides not to hold congress in Los Angeles

The organizers of this year's Summer Olympics at Los Angeles have managed to add yet another detail to the sorry story of their Olympic "hospitality". The International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) has joined the ranks of those international organizations who, though traditionally holding congresses during the Summer

Olympics, have been forced to give up the idea of meeting in Los Angeles, the AP news agency reports. Seeking super profits, the holders of this year's Summer Olympics are acting as sharks demanding exorbitant prices for everything from hotel rooms to communications. They are also charging for services which during the previous Olympics were given free.

Menotti goes

Noted Argentine specialist Menotti, now in Spain, has been asked to resign his contract expiring on June 30. Over his two seasons at the richest Spanish club he has won a national title. This is the national cup. He is a national champion. He is a national champion. He is a national champion.

Suleimanov going strong

Bulgarian weightlifter Suleimanov (under 56 kg) has set three world records in an international tournament in Varna. He snatched 110 kg and jerked 170 kg to total 280 kg. All the three previous records also belonged to him.

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SOVIET INITIATIVE SUPPORTED

Stockholm. The Soviet document introduced here on May 8 for the consideration of the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe reflects realistic and objective approach to solving the tasks of the Stockholm forum.

The GDR delegation gives full support to the document, said the head of the delegation Ambassador Buring. The Soviet proposals are aimed at achieving a positive turn in the East-West relations. Of particular importance are the large-scale political measures, including the refusal by the nuclear states attending the conference to make first use of nuclear weapons, and so is the conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and main-

(Continued on page 2)

USSR-UNIDO: AGREEMENT SIGNED

Vienna. At the UN International Centre here an agreement was signed on cooperation between the USSR and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in industrial planning. It provides for a long-term programme of transfer of the experience gained by the socialist countries in this field.

According to the agreement, developing countries will be receiving Soviet experts who will help them in elaborating national plans of industrial development. The agreement planned for the period of 1984-87 also

stipulates for seminars and symposia for developing countries' industrial managers who will borrow the experience of state planning in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Addressing the signing ceremony, A. Khans, Executive Director of UNIDO, stressed the importance of the agreement for the developing countries. It points out to the great role that the USSR attributes to UNIDO in the matter of stepped-up industrialization of the young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed at its regular meeting a number of issues dealing with development of the national economy and with international situation.

The Politbureau has established additional measures to provide for transportation by road of agricultural produce during harvesting campaign over the coming season in the Russian Federation, in the Ukraine, and in Kazakhstan. Republican and local Party, Soviet and economy managing organs have been entrusted with organizing concrete measures in each all the available transport, to secure its efficient use during taking-in of the harvest, to ensure constant care about the workers who are employed in transporting agricultural produce, to create the conditions that are necessary for their highly productive labour and proper rest.

Approved were the tasks on building the Caucasus transfer railway which had been prepared by the Council of Ministers of the USSR after an assignment of the Central Committee Politbureau. The building of the railway will provide for considerable acceleration of passenger and cargo transportation, for ensuring further progressive development of the productive forces of the Transcaucasian Soviet Republics.

The CPSU Central Committee Politbureau approved of the results of the meetings of Konstantin Chernenko and Boris Ponomarev with the General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal in the course of which fresh relations was given to the unity of views between the CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party on the most important topical problems, and invariable solidarity of the CPSU was expressed with the selfless struggle of the Portuguese Communists.

The Central Committee Politbureau discussed the results of the negotiations held by the Soviet leaders with the King of Spain Juan Carlos I. It was noted that the visit to the USSR of the head of the Spanish state will contribute to better mutual understanding and further development of relations between the two countries in the interests of peace, détente and lessening of international tension.

The meeting considered the situation prevailing in the south of Africa as a result of the support on the part of the present US administration of the actions of Pretoria racists. It has been stressed that the USSR continues to side firmly with Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states, as well as with fighters for the liberation of the south of Africa from colonialism and racism.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politbureau also adopted decisions on some other matters of home and foreign policy.



The deployment of the new US nuclear first-strike missiles in some West European countries failed to lessen the sweeping movement for peace. The anti-war forces demonstrate indomitable resolution to continue their struggle against the arms race that is stepped up by the USA, and for turning Europe into a zone free from nuclear weapons.
In the photo: a several-thousand-strong demonstration in Hamburg, a major West German city.
Photo TASS

Sounds of 20th-century music

There is no other more paramount objective now than building up world peace and removing the nuclear war threat, and musicians have an important and honorary role to play in achieving this lofty goal. Music is an art that needs no translation, and is capable of bringing people together, inspiring them to heroic deeds in the name of noble ideals, and elevating one's thoughts and feelings, stressed Konstantin Chernenko in his message of greetings to the participants and guests of the 2nd International Music Festival in Moscow.

Moscow's central concert halls are now echoing with the sounds of contemporary music by composers from all continents. What are its artistic standards and imagery, and how adequate is it to the festival motto, "Music for Humanism, Peace and Friendship Among Nations"? Some participants and guests of the festival are sharing their impressions.

Vladimir Shitepanek, General Secretary of the International Music Committee of UNESCO: "It is the first time our organization is at the Moscow festival on an official basis, and we are very happy about. Why? There are now a hundred such contests in the world but none features so many works by composers from countries where musical culture is still in its infancy. The Moscow forum aims coincide with our organization's programme — to help musicians throughout the world. For another thing, UNESCO's reason for existence is to promote world peace through science, culture and education. In this, too, the festival and its motto are at one with our goals."

Elte Slegelmeyer, composer (USA): "I want to express my admiration for the marvellous performance of my music — 'The West and the East' for the orchestra."

MOSCOW SQUARES

Pushkin Square is where Gorky St. is crossed by Bulvarnaya Kolonna (Boulevard Circle).



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Crime in Ain el Hilwe

Beirut. The Israeli invaders marked with another crime the first anniversary of the so-called May 17 agreement thrust upon Lebanon by Washington and Tel Aviv and abrogated by the Lebanese Government on March 5, 1984.

At dawn last Wednesday they surrounded Ain el Hilwe, a large Palestinian refugee camp in a suburb of the southern Lebanese city of Sidra, and staged a massacre there. The defenceless camp was attacked by dozens of tanks, armoured cars and about 1,500 soldiers. The butchers were protected by artillery fire and helicopters. Beirut papers write that was Tel Aviv's largest ever "military operation" in Lebanon since the beginning of the Israeli aggression in June, 1982.

During a children's demonstration for peace that was held in central Beirut, the Israeli invaders provoked a shooting in the neighbourhood. 19 people were killed and dozens wounded.

Photo AP-TASS

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THE WORLD

15 MXs MORE

Washington. The House of Representatives of the US Congress has voted for further appropriations for the programme of production and deployment of the qualitatively new system of strategic first-strike armaments—the MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

According to the adopted decision, almost 2,000 million dollars will be allocated in the 1985 fiscal year to build another 15 MX missiles—in addition to the 21 whose building has already been financed by the Congress for 1984.

The vote was preceded by an intensive lobbying by the administration. The legislators were "processed" by President

Reagan personally who invited over 20 Congressmen "for a talk" to the White House. He used the false thesis of the MX missiles supposedly being nearly a guarantee of peace and of them becoming a stimulus for returning the Soviet Union to the table of negotiations on strategic nuclear armaments. Nothing can be farther from the truth, since the very inclusion in the US arsenal of the new powerful first-strike system puts a serious obstacle in the way of negotiations. Similarly to the deployment of the new US missiles in Western Europe, Washington's intention of the MX deployment torpedoes the entire process of control over the nuclear armaments.

SOVIET INITIATIVE SUPPORTED

(Continued from page 1)

taining relations of peace. These measures, together with other initiatives, such as creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, are aimed at lessening the danger of nuclear confrontation. The Soviet document, stressed the GDR representative, provides a new positive impulse for the work of the conference.

Welcoming the submission of the USSR document for consideration of the Stockholm forum,

the head of the Romanian delegation Ambassador Constantin Ene voiced the conviction that the proposals that it sets out represent useful steps towards strengthening mutual confidence and security on the continent.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation L. Petrov said the Soviet proposals show ways and means of normalizing the international relations.

CALL BY DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

Brussels. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has submitted to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the draft "Declaration on human rights and the right of peoples to peace and disarmament", which had been earlier submitted by it to the 2nd Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament on June 24, 1982.

In its covering letter to the participants of the Conference the Federation general secretary stressed that the stockpiling of nuclear arms increased the danger of a military conflict in Europe and did not facilitate progress at the disarmament talks. Taking account of the fact that any use of thermonuclear weapons is a crime against humanity and a military crime, the letter notes, the Federation urges states possessing such weapons to renounce their first use.



Saturn does have a ring...

Drawing by Yu. Ivanov

MEXICO DISAGREES WITH WASHINGTON

Washington. Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has urged checking the arms race, lessening world tensions and refusal to use force in international relations. Addressing a joint session of US Congress during his current visit to the USA, he stressed that the world public demands that a firm political will be shown to achieve disarmament and reduce and eliminate nuclear armaments.

He gave clearly to understand that Mexico denounces the Washington administration's policy of fanning regional conflicts and armed interference in the affairs of independent states. Regional conflicts may cause a global confrontation. They should be settled solely by dialogue and talks, he emphasized.

On the situation in Central America, he stressed that the

"Conladora group", which is made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, rejects any military plans jeopardizing security and development of the region. Common sense and mutual understanding should prevail over the illusion of the effectiveness of the use of force. We are convinced, he said, that the crisis in the region has resulted from economic and political backwardness and social injustice and is outside the bounds of West-East confrontation. Observers have taken this remark to amount to a direct criticism of the anti-communist imagery and slander about the "plots of Moscow, Havana and Managua" used by the White House to "explain" the upsurge in the liberation struggle of Central American peoples.

Italy: repression will not deter peace advocates

Rome. The arbitrary arrest by Italian police, who have rampaged through three national "peace camps" in Sicily, is a glaring violation of constitutional rights and freedoms, was stressed at a press conference attended by members of several peace parties, the progressive organization "Democratic Movement", and drive for peace disarmament committees in Sicily.

The events at Comiso, where the USA and NATO are planning to deploy new American clear first-strike missiles, that the authorities are especially worried by the scale of the anti-war movement in Italy, are doing all they can to do, it is stopping short at saying.

Still, the peace supporters resolved to carry on their struggle. The press conference participants announced that June 2nd proclamation of the Day, will see nationwide demonstrations of protest against the deployment in Sicily American "cruise death" repression against the "peace camps", notes a statement of the national committee of the initiative of the drive for peace aimed at definite political action which is cutting anti-war campaigns.

Serious concern

Berlin. The Women's International Democratic Federation deplores the fact that the new Government has not given a positive answer to the demand for a non-aggression pact as well as for talks to solve bilateral problems, says a Federation statement circulated here.

The Federation is worried by reports that US troops have intensively crossed the Vietnamese border and seized some sections of Vietnamese territory. The actions claimed deaths and injuries among civilians, are a violation of the norms of international law and aggravate the situation in South-East Asia.

Oliver Tambo on further struggle against criminal apartheid regime in South Africa

Stockholm. The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa will continue its struggle to eliminate the apartheid system and achieve national liberation and social justice for all South Africans. ANC President Oliver Tambo stressed that the struggle against apartheid is a long and arduous one, but that the ANC is determined to continue it until the apartheid system is completely dismantled.

In charging the USSR with staging a boycott, Washington is applying its own standards to Soviet policies as well as trying to cheat the world public. Soviet athletes will miss the Los Angeles Games through the fault of the reactionary circles in the USA. Lack of security, growing anti-Sovietism and the raising of increasing obstacles for Soviet athletes are the real reasons for the Soviet decision.

THE WORLD

The interest in learning Russian grows ever wider in India. It is now being studied in over 50 establishments of higher learning and in many colleges. It is also successfully taught in some secondary schools. Highly-qualified Soviet teachers help the Indians in learning Russian. In the photo: Indian and Soviet professors discuss holding summer exams at the Russian chair of Osmania University.

Kampuchea rejects fabrications

Phnom Penh. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRK has resolutely rejected the anti-Kampuchean fabrications spread by certain participants of the recent ASEAN conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

The claims about armed forces of the PRK and Vietnamese volunteers attacking the territory of Thailand are groundless, says the declaration of the ministry. The fabrications are aimed at concealing own active part in the activity which is hostile to Kampuchea and to other countries of Indochina, at shifting over to them the responsibility for the tension on the Kampuchean-Thailand border.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea honours the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. However, it is going to continue giving resolute rebuff to actions that violate peaceful life and security of its citizens.

The PRK once again expresses its readiness to take part in negotiations aimed at securing peace and stability in South-East Asia, at providing for security on the Kampuchean-Thailand border. The problems that exist in the region can only be resolved through a constructive dialogue, stresses the declaration.

INDIRA GANDHI ON PUNJAB

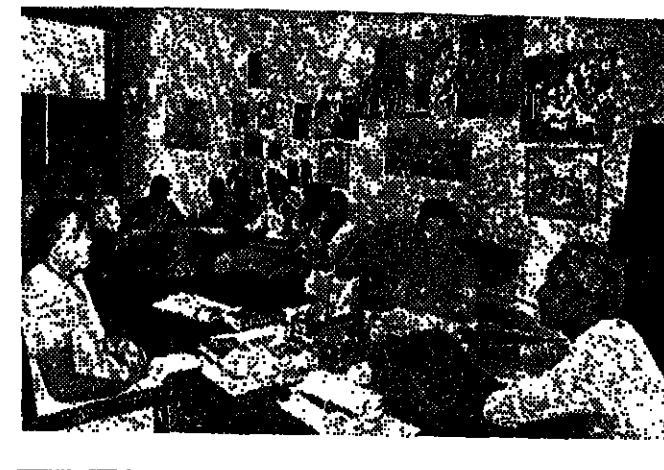
Delhi. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has reiterated that the Indian Government is determined to do away with the subversive activities of the extremists who use support from abroad in an attempt to aggravate the situation in the state of Punjab which is a strategically important one.

She pointed out to leaders of the opposition bloc National Democratic Alliance that the government had taken all necessary steps to stop the terrorist acts and attempts to provoke religious communal riots in Punjab. At the same time, stressed I. Gandhi, steps are being taken to settle the existing problems through negotiations with the leaders of the local political party of Akali dal. To discuss speediest restoration of normal situation in the state, a secretary of special affairs of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been sent to Punjab.

Pinochet sheltering nazi criminal

Madrid. The Chilean dictatorship regime refuses to extradite nazi criminal, Walter Raulf, responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. After the rout of Hitler's Germany, Raulf, like many other nazis, escaped to South America.

"changed hands" and is now sharing his experience with the Pinochet special services. Press reports have exposed his atrocities during interrogations and torture of Chilean prisoners. The military-fascist regime announced in its time that Raulf would not be sent out of the country, alleging that he was now a peaceful citizen and there was thus no need to punish him for his previous misdeeds. According to the Spanish EFE agency, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle Allende confirmed this decision recently. The years passed since have exonerated Raulf's blame, he cynically claimed.



PATRIOTS ROUTING UNITA GANGS

Luanda. ANGOP-TASS. In the past few weeks the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) held several big operations to clear the country of the UNITA counter-revolutionary gangs acting on orders from their imperialist masters and their chief

bulwark in the south of Africa—the racist regime in South Africa. The main areas of operations, according to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, were the provinces of Namibe, Cuando-Cubango, Bie and Huambo. Scores of enemy troops were killed or wounded.

Science and technology

THE OLDEST MUSIC KNOWN TO MAN

Among discoveries of antiquity is a very old recording of music. Archaeologist Niru Louyigiet from Lanzhou in the north of China managed to decipher the recording of a melody on a wooden plank which was found during archaeological excavations of 1920 in one of the Dun Wang graves in the vicinity of the Great Silk Route. As it turned out, the mysterious plank which lay for 60 years in the archives proved to be the score for a "pipe" resembling the lute—an old Chinese musical instrument widespread from the beginning of the epoch of the Eastern Han dynasty (25-220 years A.D.). This musical recording is about 18 centuries old and is probably the oldest in the world.

FUEL OUT OF CONFECTIONERY

A professor of Baylor University in the United States has devised a method for obtaining fuel for aircraft engines out of the refuse from the confectionery production.

This method provides for fermenting and distillation of the refuse into an high-octane fuel—ethanol. In burning, it gives a lower temperature than aviation petrol and possesses a lower heat-generating capacity, and therefore its specific rate of consumption is somewhat greater, but it costs 0.35 dollars per litre and not 0.53 like petrol.

The researchers have also discovered a fungus which can help remove chrome from the tanning production liquid waste in the leather industry. The liquid containing one per cent volume of these fungi, they ab-

LAUGH TILL TEARS ROLL DOWN YOUR CHEEKS

It is well known that laughter adds to good health. But is it good to laugh till your sides split? Spanish scientists have been studying this problem for several years. In a recently published report they say that this sort of roaring laughter "shakes up" the entire organism. Apparently the biological metabolism acquires a new rhythm, the physical condition improves, the chest muscles have a chance to strengthen, and the heart gets exercised. Hearty laughter, especially if it is regular, makes a man cheerful and vigorous.

METAL EXTRACTED BY BACTERIA

Indian scientists have selected microorganisms which can be used to remove harmful compounds of heavy metals from river water. The discovered bacteria absorb 80 per cent of heavy metals contained in water, such as cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, and can be used for purifying liquid production sewage.

OF INTEREST

Women's lib in church

The fight for equality between men and women in some places in the West has spilled over into religious matters. Today, another interesting aspect has been added to the controversy over whether women can be priests. In the Cathedral of St John in New York, worshippers were staggered to see the bronze figure of Jesus Christ made as a woman standing behind the altar. It is hardly surprising that the sculptor is another woman.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NEW ORBITS OF MILITARISM

In unfolding preparation for development and production of a space anti-missile system, the Reagan administration, simultaneously has inundated the Americans in anti-Soviet slander, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA. The aim is to make the American public okay these mad plans. With the same goal in mind the White House is singing praises of the system itself, calling it "humane" and allegedly designed to lessen the threat of war.

All this is done to camouflage the real intentions of Reagan and his "team", who, instead of focusing on ending the "space" arms race are trying to supplement it already with a "space" race. Indeed, in declaring his plans for militarizing space, Reagan by no means calls for a simultaneous reduction in American offensive weapons. In other words, the USA not only retains and continues to develop its nuclear attack potential but also wants to shield it by a reliable "space" defence, the paper emphasizes. Supremacy attempt is being made whereby the Pentagon generals get a solid illusion of invulnerability and, consequently, impunity.

DISTORTED REALITY

While giving support to the counter-revolutionaries and mercenaries and aggressive actions against the government and the people of Nicaragua and against the liberation struggle in El Salvador, Washington simultaneously is doing all it can to block a political settlement in the region, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out. In doing so, White House unequivocally expresses the desire to legitimize military lawlessness under the pretext of the struggle with international terrorism. The directive No. 138 elaborated by the National Security Council reflects the desire of the US administration not only to unite its own hands for gangster actions like the attack on Grenada but to make international terrorism an element of its national policy.

Reagan and his retinue see the liberation movement in Central American countries through the prism of the East-West conflict, regarding it as the plays of Moscow and Havana. This is a crude distortion of reality, the paper emphasizes. The peoples of Central America have risen up in arms forced their life conditions—hunger, poverty and lawlessness. Not for nothing American Senator Gary Hart, criticizing Washington's desire to solve the Central American problems by force of arms, said: In actual fact we ought to tackle the greatest menace in the region—poverty, but we would not do that.

HOW POUND STERLING IS SPENT

Commenting on Britain's White Paper on defence, PRAVDA writes: That country's military spending, having doubled over the years of the Tory rule, is growing further to reach 17,033,000,000 pounds sterling in the 1984-85 fiscal year. This means Great Britain will go on fueling the fire of war preparation with more money than any other West European country, both absolutely and per capita. A considerable share of this huge budget will go to build up and modernize the nuclear arsenal. In the first place the Trident nuclear missile system which will cost the British taxpayer almost 9,000,000,000 pounds sterling.

In the present-day Britain there are many social and economic problems that should be solved immediately. But the Tories prefer, evidently, creating unemployment to rehabilitating the industry. They prefer flaring up war psychosis rather than contributing towards peace and cooperation among peoples.

SOUTHERN LEBANON: UNDER OCCUPIER'S HEEL

IZVESTIA writes that the Israeli military, keen to preserve this country in the state of ferment, is doing all they can to foil efforts to bring about national reconciliation by continually inciting fresh intercommunal violence. Southern Lebanon, which is under Tel Aviv's occupation, is the venue for a Zionist project for virtually annexing the territory of the neighbouring state code-named the "Northern Shore". In fact Israel has eliminated the former border line between itself and Lebanon. It has ordered renaming of settlements and creation of a puppet administration known as "local committees" from among south Lebanese separatists. Like on the West Bank of the Jordan, the Israelis seize and confiscate the lands of Lebanese farmers, forcing local people to flee to the north of the country from the terror. The occupied Lebanese areas are being turned into a military beachhead for expanding Israeli aggression, with Syria being the prime target of it, the paper notes.

All these Tel Aviv's criminal actions are, as always, given all kind of help by the US administration, which is growing with each new round in the escalating Middle East crisis.

New cookery book

A new cookery book entitled "What to treat guests to so that they never come again", recently put on sale in Italy, is in great demand.

Sun sets records

British rain and fog brought to life many proverbs and sayings. Cloudy skies over Britain became quite a usual sight for everybody. It could be for that reason that Londoners make slight account of "sunny days" granted by Nature to the British capital. Last April London skies

were bright and clear for 207.7 hours thus breaking the good weather record set 88 years ago.

For left-handed persons

To make life easier for millions of people who were born left-handed, an enterprising tradesman from Munich (Federal Republic of Germany) opened for them a special shop. Among the goods on sale are corkscrews and pencil sharpeners which must be turned in the opposite direction, scissors and knives with handles for the left hand and many other household articles.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

OLYMPIC PRINCIPLES SHOULD BE OBSERVED

The Soviet National Olympic Committee has confirmed that the decision that the USSR is not going to attend the 23th Summer Olympics in Los Angeles is final. The Committee made the difficult decision not to send its team to Los Angeles only after it became evident that the American authorities were not going to comply with the wishes of the IOC and the Los Angeles Organizing Olympic Committee, who recognized the fairness of Soviet complaints against the host country.

The US State Department rejected as groundless the Soviet demand for ensuring security for the Games participants and ending anti-Soviet actions by all manner of extremist groups. Could the USSR send its team to Los Angeles given all that? Surely not. The USSR does not want to risk the lives of Soviet athletes and shut its eyes to anti-Olympic actions by American authorities. The Soviet Olympic Committee had

ample reason for taking such a stand.

Rampant in the USA now are at least a hundred patently terrorist organizations preparing physical violence against Soviet sportsmen, their harassment and abduction during the Games. Sown around Los Angeles were hundreds of secret apartments which were to serve as a base of provocations against Soviet citizens. The "Ban the Soviets" coalition prepared hundreds of thousands of leaflets and badges reading "Kill a Russian".

As is known, Washington openly conspired with the authors of these slogans. The US State Department claimed that American authorities could not control extremists as they operate in "free country". Yes, they can't they not only control but guide operations by the ultra-US security services planted members of terrorist extremist organizations within the Olympic Organizing

Committee. They worked out plans for abducting Soviet people and persuading them to stay in America by using them special preparations, including psychiatric drugs destructive for the nervous system. No wonder the White House and the extremists reacted in a similar vein to the Soviet decision. President Reagan said he "deplored" it—but what is he worrying about? That he was denied the opportunity to see through his plans to turn the Games into an element of the "crusade against the USSR"? That he was deterred from making the Olympics an act of his election about clearly, if Washington really desired creation of normal conditions for the Games it would be able to keep the "Ban the Soviets" coalition and similar gangs in check.

Interestingly, the leaders of this coalition also said they "deplored" the Soviet decision, and at least they do not hide their real motives behind talks

of "lofty Olympic principles" after the fashion of the White House master. The extremists are obviously discontented with the collapse of their terrorist plans and attempts to turn Games into a farge of anti-communist campaigning.

As we see now, preparation for the 1984 Games was a planned subversive operation against the Olympic principles. Yet American leaders are charging Moscow with conducting subversion, insisting that the Russians are taking revenge on America's boycott of the 1980 Olympics. No, Soviet athletes sincerely desired to attend the Los Angeles Games and were training hard for it, and the USSR paid millions of dollars for TV coverage of the Games. Our staying away from the Games is no revenge nor is it a boycott. Unlike the USA the Soviet Union, in taking its decision, is threatening "sanctions" to no one, does not decide anyone to stage a boycott, and Soviet leaders will see through their commitments to the Games organizers.

In charging the USSR with staging a boycott, Washington is applying its own standards to Soviet policies as well as trying to cheat the world public. Soviet athletes will miss the Los Angeles Games through the fault of the reactionary circles in the USA. Lack of security, growing anti-Sovietism and the raising of increasing obstacles for Soviet athletes are the real reasons for the Soviet decision.

Hammer and Sickle Plant: production and social development programmes



The plant's new building.



Best workers. • Disease prevention centre (right).

The Moscow Seryi Molot (Hammer and Sickle) Plant is one of the advanced enterprises in this country's industry.

The name of this plant, Konstantin Chernenko recently told a workers' meeting, unites the historic Soviet symbols of the hammer and sickle. The plant went down in the annals of so-

cialist industrialization as one of the first producers of quality metal. This is where the first Soviet stainless steel was made. Now the plant supplies its products to all branches of the national economy and exports them to many countries of the world. The plant manufactures rolled and gauge steel, stainless

strip and casting of alloyed steels and alloys, as well as consumer goods.

The plant is now in the process of continuous reequipping. A vivid idea of the contemporary level of steel making is provided by the new rolling-mill shop, more than 500 m in length. The shop is equipped with electronically-controlled automatons, is well lighted and powerful ventila-

tion installations change the air many times over.

The plant has commissioned over 40 continuous production lines. 1,200 workers have been released from arduous operations, and have been given jobs in mechanized and automated bays. The labour productivity has gone up by 22 per cent over the entire plant.

As reequipping goes on, new facilities for workers have been installed, such as resting rooms and wardrobes, canteens, a preventive treatment hospital, apprentice shops, a summer Young Pioneers' camp. All the workers' children can go to creches and kindergartens. This is most important since one-third of the work force are young people.

Every year Hammer and Sickle Plant builds 230-250 apartments from its own resources, the housing facilities numbering now over 100 buildings. There are whole streets in Moscow where the plant's workers live.

Thus, alongside with production modernization an extensive social programme is being put into life.



Round the Soviet Union

• DAYS OF NORTHERN PEOPLE'S LITERATURE WERE HELD IN TRANS-POLAR YAKUTIA. Many writers, for some of whom Yakutia is home, talked about recent socio-cultural transformations experienced by the Arctic coastal region of the USSR. Electricity, radio and telephone services are available to all settlements there, and there are clubs and hospitals as well. Many homes have TV sets. Small planes and postal snowcats form the main means of transportation there.

• A NEW STAGE HAS BEGUN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BALTIC SEA RESOURCES AS OILMEN FROM KALININGRAD DRILL THE FIRST PROSPECTING WELL ON THE COASTAL SHELF. The well's projected depth is nearly 3.5 km.

• THE RUINS OF A 100-YEAR-OLD SETTLEMENT HAVE BEEN FOUND UNDER WATERS IN THE SOUTH OF THE URBAN WHERE THE DNIESTER DISCHARGES INTO THE BLACK SEA. It apparently sank at the Black Sea water level rose. 16 artists have identified the settlement as one built on an island mentioned in the work of Pilya the Elder, the first historian who lived in the 13th century A.D.

• MOUNTAIN PEOPLE ARE SOME TEN TO 15 YEARS SLOWER THAN PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE PLAINS, KIRGHIZ EXPERTS, FOLLOWING MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN VILLAGES IN THE TIEN SHAN, have noted. The mountain people's heart rate and blood pressure fluctuations strengthen their muscle and blood vessels to come more elastic and less prone to atherosclerosis.

Places to visit

IRONWORK



A matchbox can hold... half a dozen of tiny horses. You can even see the design on the thinnest blade. It is hard to believe that this key-holder was made out of cast iron by people at the old Ural town of Kasli.

When one goes to the exposition of their work which opened at the all-Russia Museum of Applied Art and Folkcraft, one can easily see that the seemingly simple possibilities for artistic work. The little cast-iron horses that are on show is a relic of a kind. In 1900 the masters of Kasli caused general admiration at the World Fair in Paris winning the Grand Prix, Parisians

queuing since early morning to get a souvenir of the key-holder. Beautiful jewelry-boxes and chandeliers, little figures of book characters and kitchenware—all these are now made at the Kasli plant. What if we want to gather together all the articles that have been made at Kasli? We would have to take down lacework fences of some parks and boulevards, dismantle many bridges across the Moskva River and several metro stations decorated with ironwork.



The museum's address: 3 Deglatskaya Street, Sadovoye Kolce.

Open Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday from 12.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Science and technology

MYSTERIES OF THE ICE CONTINENT

Vladivostok gave a rousing welcome to the participants of the 29th Soviet Antarctic expedition arrived here aboard M/S "Balka".

Behind us is tense and responsible work on the ice cap of the planet, said expedition head A. Budzinsky. The present season was unusually complex for all members of the expedition. For example, we not only registered but even felt the lowest temperature of the planet—89.2°C. It was on July 21, 1983 in the area of the station Vostok located 3,500 m above sea level. The expedition of the seasonal station Drzhzhnaya made a deep seismic probing and obtained new interesting geological results.

The season has only just ended but the scientists already are planning a programme of research work for the 30th, jubilee Soviet Antarctic expedition.

LIZARD WITH A SURPRISE

No zoological museum in the world of a naturalistic reference-book gives information about the animals discovered in the mountains of central Tien Shan by Valery Yerenchenko, staff member of the Institute of Biology, the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences.

He saw this small silvery lizard with blue eyes under the stone which he turned over on the deserted plateau in the middle reaches of the Naryn River. He immediately understood that the encounter with

the trail lizard, which trustingly perched on his hand, was a real scientific sensation.

It was incredible, but this animal combined the distinctive marks of two lizards sharply differing from each other, says Valery. For a specialist this is, perhaps, nothing much important but for a zoologist it is like an encounter with the hybrid of a horse and camel.

It may be supposed that this species of a lizard inhabited the territory of Tien Shan already in the geological epoch when the mountains had not yet formed. As the relief and climate changed, for many millions of years the animals became adapted to local conditions. The study of the new relic lizard will help make a new step towards the knowledge of the evolution of life on the earth.

EARTH'S BOWELS AS SEEN FROM OUTER SPACE

Data obtained from outer space has helped experts at the Geology and Geophysics Institute (USSR Academy of Sciences) to pick the right site for drilling for gas in an area which is part of the Bukhara Gas field and gas bearing region.

It turned out that lineaments, i.e., areas of a weaker lithosphere forming the upper part of the Earth's crust, can be easily seen from outer space although they are almost invisible closer to the Earth's surface. The so-called ring structures with concave and convex profiles are also visible. It is known that ore and non-ore minerals are most likely to occur where lineaments cross other lineaments or ring structures.

The photos from outer space were used to compile a map of such structures and this will be helpful in the search for minerals in Central Asia.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS

FIND SCYTHIAN HARBOUR

The finds made by archaeologists in Odessa, a Black Sea port, have confirmed that 2,300 years ago, the Scythians used to have a harbour there.

On the shore of the sea they discovered remnants of a Scythian dwelling. The archaeologists have established that this dwelling belonged to the Asak, who were an offshoot of a land-farming Scythian tribe who lived here in the fourth century B.C.

The main value of the find is a large number of pits with remnants of grain.



Students from various countries study at the Lankhansky Institute of Dramatic Art. In the photo student Abdou Molegna from Senegal producing A. Arbuzov's play "My Poor Man".

Photo by Georgi Shklyakov

VIEWPOINT

USSR Food Programme: tangible results

Lev VOSKRESENSKY, economic observer

Two years have passed since the adoption of the Food Programme of the USSR for the 1980s. An objective analyst who is acquainted with the facts is entitled to making the following conclusion: quite a lot has been done during a short period of time.

Without technicalities the end result is as follows: the national food basket has improved both qualitatively and quantitatively.

With the USSR population having grown by 1 per cent, meat and milk centralized sales have increased in 1983 by 5 per cent; that of vegetable oil, by 4 per cent; butter, by 10 per cent; vegetables, by 6 per cent, and fruits and citrus, by 18 per cent.

Moreover, with 3,400 kilocalories per capita a day the USSR is well ahead of the world average of 2,590, according to the International Food and Agriculture Organization. This is also better than the comparable figure for the industrialized West (3,320). But the share of most valuable foodstuffs (meat, milk, vegetables, fruits) in the daily diet of the Soviet people needs to be improved. The main purpose of the Food Programme consists in approaching the world level before the end of the 1980s. This is why we stress as important the noticeable increase in the consumption of these foodstuffs in 1983.

Data for the first quarter of 1984 show that the positive changes in stock-raising are of a steady nature. This is quite significant since January, February and March are the most difficult months for the farms. The grown purchase by the state of stock-raising products that has been revealed by the report of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR has produced a positive effect upon the retail trade (7 per cent more livestock and poultry over the comparable figure in 1983, 8 per cent more milk, etc.).

Meanwhile, quite radical qualitative changes are taking place in the Soviet agriculture. In the first place, we should stress the active introduction of economic incentives. This becomes particularly evident in the operation of teams and groups that work according to collective contracts (when land and machinery are entrusted to small teams who are paid incentive wages).

Such teams and groups generally achieve 25 to 30 per cent more produce than the teams enjoying other incentive schemes. The Food Programme has given the green light to the collective contract by March, 1983 the number of collective contracts teams and groups has reached 10 per cent in plant growing. The number of such teams and groups has doubled over the past year. They now operate one-fifth of the collective and state farm ploughland. The collective contract is being introduced also in stock-raising.

The following can be stated on the whole after the adoption of the Food Programme: we should expect about stage-by-stage changes in the Soviet agricultural policy in which creation of new social and organizational structures should be expected with a resulting considerable growth of efficiency on this country's agricultural complex.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE USSR ENERGY PROGRAMME: AIMS AND ESSENCE

Pyot Neparozhny, the USSR Minister of Power Industry and Electrification, writes in IZVESTIA about the essence and the aims of the Energy Programme adopted in the USSR.

The pivot of this programme, he says, is the power industry. The production of electric energy on the basis of atomic and hydraulic stations may sharply reduce the consumption of organic fuels in the country, above all oil products and gas. This will radically improve the fuel and energy balance of the country in general.

The need for the Energy Programme was necessitated by the slow but steadily changing situation with the "bread of power engineering"—fuel sources, stressed the author. For example, not long ago Donbas practically provided with coal the entire European part of the USSR. Today, to keep the power stations of Donbas running we are compelled to bring coal from Kuzbas and Kuznetsk, though it is costly. In Donbas we are compelled to develop ever thinner layers and extract coal from deeper horizons. Donbas coals are becoming increasingly costlier. As regards oil and gas, the situation in the country's western districts is the same.

We always needed 80 per cent of electric energy for consumers situated in the European USSR and in the Urals. This is where industry and big cities are concentrated and most population lives. This situation reminds us to this day but the newly discovered rich sources of fuel move further to the East. Therefore, we needed to make a serious analysis of the situation and outline the priority trends in the development of power engineering, most profitable economically.

MONUMENT TO HEROIC PEOPLE

The construction of a memorial complex, to mark the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 over nazism, has started on the Poklonnaya Hill in Moscow. All Soviet people backed the initiative of Muscovites who suggested that the complex be built on the money earned in work collectives. This is how the bank account No. 70828 appeared. According to the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA nearly 50,500 thousand roubles have already been transferred to it. Donors, the first salary, the pension and personal savings are donated to the Monument fund.

After thorough calculations, photographing and film-

ing from helicopters the territory of the future Victory Park, to cover an area of 135 hectares, was specified. Its main alley will be buried in verdure, rising by five sloping terraces—a symbol of five years of the war. War years will also be featured by the granite-bronze panels along the alley. 1,418 fountain jets will remind each day of the war. In the centre of a big round square there will be a banner soaring up like a torch—the heart of the composition "Triumphal people carrying the victorious Lenin's banner". The square ends with the building of the Museum of the Great Patriotic War with the Hall of Glory. It was decided to keep the Banner of Victory, hoisted over the Reichstag, in that hall. It has been tentatively calculated how many visitors are expected there; writes the paper, it is believed that this figure ranges between 800,000 during nationwide festivities as, for example, the Victory Day, and down to 13,000—on weekdays.

DIAGNOSING ALLERGY

Allergy is one of the most widespread, most enigmatic diseases on earth. Millions of people suffering from this ailment often do not even suspect what causes it. So what is allergy? What does the medical science of today fight it with? An answer is provided in TRUD by Doctor of Medicine Alexander Polner, in charge of the laboratory of allergic reactions at the Immunology Institute of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

I should point out at the very beginning that in this country the occurrence of allergy is extensively studied in various climatic and geographical zones. Since the 1970s the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology has been assisting us in sending expeditions whose allergy experts examine the population in its natural environment. This kind of study allows to establish the relation between climatic, living and other specific features of allergy, on the one hand, and the occurrence and the prevalence of allergy, on the other.

It was revealed that generally more than two per cent of the population suffer from allergy. In the Mount Elbrus area this figure is almost twice as small while the high-altitude Pature knows no allergy at all. Bronchial asthma is most widespread (particularly in the Baltics), and so is allergy to drugs.

Allergy is the organism's hypersensitivity to various substances which are called allergens. It is impossible to enumerate all the substances that provoke it. Most of them penetrate the organism from the environment,

Very often so through the respiratory organs grass and tree pollen, mould spores and common dust—in the street, at factory or at home, or bits of animal hair. Detergents and paints can also act as allergens. Sometimes allergens penetrate through skin—when an ointment is applied containing antibiotics, or when we eat certain lotions or even soups. Allergens can get into the organism through the stomach: swallowed drugs, food. Things that are useful for most people (meat, fish, strawberries, tomatoes, oranges, eggs, milk, etc.) can turn out to be pure poison for others.

The physician's main task consists in giving the correct diagnosis. The most common method of finding the allergen consists in trying certain drugs on the patient. The aim is to use immunological reactions in order to find in the patient's blood special allergic antibodies which react to the particular allergen.

The main treatment of allergy includes knowing the allergens and preventive measures: periodic health-building courses "bringing down the sensitivity", and non-prescription of allergenic drugs and banning certain food from the diet.

A BOOK OR THE TV SET?

They read a lot in this country. This has been confirmed once again by the annual studies conducted by a group of sociologists at the Lenin State Library of the USSR, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

Reports and articles by scholars are filled with beautiful figures—over 90 per cent of the rural and urban population read newspapers daily, about 80 per cent read books, personal industrial workers' libraries hold as much as 120 volumes.

A research carried out in Magnitogorsk shows that on the average every steelworker reads 3 books a month, 65 per cent of the polled borrow books from libraries. Is this much or little? It depends on what one compares it with. Here are some Gallup findings: half of the Americans never take a book to bed, half of all, while French sociologists say 75 per cent of the French workers read no literature as such. The prosa of TV watching is much lower in this country (only 9 per cent of the polled agree to devote free time to television).

Care for miners' working and living conditions

Over a million Soviet miners will be holidaying in the best resorts on the Black and the Baltic Sea and in the Caucasus, rich in fabulous spas, using their trade vouchers. Last year alone nearly one in three miners received such vouchers from the

coal-mining industry trade union. Over 20 per cent of the vouchers are free, with sizable rebates for the rest. To illustrate, a voucher costing 160 roubles costs an average 22 roubles for the miners.

The industry trade union also sets aside vast funds for improving miners' working conditions. Since the start of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) nearly 60,000 miners have had their working conditions improved.

Significantly, arduous manual mine operations are gradually disappearing. For instance, manual shaft lining gave way in all Soviet mines to high-powered hydraulic machines, which offer reliable protection to the miners. Their introduction released over 10,000 miners last year alone, who were offered more secure jobs in their line with no loss in payment.

ESTONIA: PLANTING MORE FORESTS THAN CUTTING DOWN

Spring forest planting has begun in Estonia. This Baltic Soviet republic adheres to the principle according to which small forest planting should exceed twofold the areas that are cut down.

Now forests occupy in Estonia forty per cent of its territory, which is near to the optimum figure, so the foresters are very active in planting young woods, planted over the past forty years.

Actually all land free from forests development or agricultural use is being planted with

trees. The local production of minerals has been revitalized. The development of forestry has allowed the republic to give up completely bringing timber from elsewhere. The new technology provides for a maximum use of low-quality timber and wastes for the production of furniture, paper and building materials.

The products of the Estonian wood-working industry are much in demand nationally and exported to many countries, including such "timber powers" as Finland and Sweden.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO PETRODVORETS

An entire museum could be formed from the recent additions to the collection of works of art at Petrodvorets, an 18th-century palace, built by Peter the Great as his summer residence, 29 km west of Leningrad. The new items are on display at an exhibition of the palace.

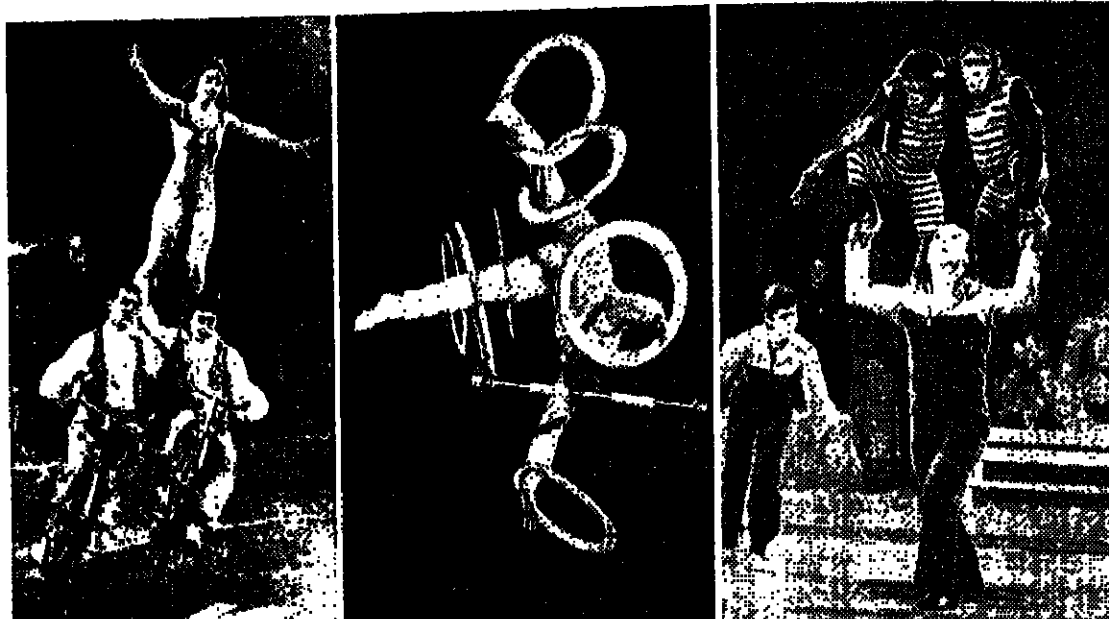
ART TREASURES

glass, bronze and enamel, as well as household items—many of which have been donated to the museum by collectors from Leningrad. Of special interest is a collection of drawings by outstanding artists of the 17th-early 20th centuries, which was presented to the Petrodvorets Museum by R. T. Mofeyeva, an old-age pensioner.

ENTERTAINMENT

The Polish circus opens its outdoor season in Moscow

A lot of interesting numbers were prepared by the Polish circus Warszawa for the Muscovites and the guests of the capital. The visitors of the summer Druzhba circus in the Izmailovo amusement park will see acrobats, jugglers and gymnasts, exotic animals — tame elephants, chimps and others. All the time on the arena are clowns. The guest performances will last until August 26.



Cycling acrobats. ● A trapeze performer. ● Trainers Alexander and Zigmund Okovinski. Photos by Yuri Bykovsky

VLADIMIR VASILYEV: BALLET DANCER AND CHOREOGRAPHER

Central Television has begun filming two ballets about the great ballerina, Galina Ulanova: "Fragments From a Biography" and "Fragments From a Ballet". Both have been staged by Vladimir Vasilyev, the well-known Bolshoi Ballet soloist and choreographer.

The two works have been a great success in Moscow and Leningrad, and in Sweden where they were performed recently in connection with the unveiling of a statue of Ulanova.

What does the future hold in store for Vasilyev? At the Palashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian Republic, says the dancer, I have been invited to do the choreography for the dance scenes in a new production of an opera by Gya Kanacheli.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The tasks and conditions of creative workers in the present world were discussed by the participants of an international conference just ended in Moscow. It was held on the initiative of the International Federation of Actors and the International Federation of Musicians. Taking part were representatives of 65 national trade unions from nearly 50 countries. They exchanged opinions on the main questions of artistic creativity, and formulated a plan of joint action in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear disaster.

Bach competition in Leipzig

The Johann Sebastian Bach International Competition in Leipzig is one of the most important and complex musical events held in various countries. The 7th such competition will be held on May 20-June 4 this year, lending it will be seven Polish Soviet violinists and guitarists among them students at the Moscow and Leningrad conservatories and representatives of the Georgian and Moldavian republics.

The competition is held in five sections — the piano, violin, organ, flute and accordion. Special place on the program is taken by the works of great composer himself. About 100 young performers and themselves in a varied repertoire of classical and modern compositions as well as play new compositions specially written for the competition by GDR composers. Entrants first saw them three months ago. In the round the participants will have to play with the orchestra.

Noted Soviet musicians on the jury in each of the five sections: Nikolai Sviridov (piano), Miroslav Rusta (violin), Nikolai Shvab (organ), Alexander Korneev (flute) and L. Lisitsian (singing). Boris IVASHIN

Monument to a Russian artist

A monument to Ilya Repin has been unveiled in the Ukrainian capital Kiev in the street after this great Russian artist. The bronze sculpture placed on a tall granite pedestal was by Oleg Komor.

The work of Repin was born in Chuguyev, the Kharkov Region, is closely linked with the Ukraine. It was in Kharkov he collected material and studies for his famous work "Cossacks Writing a Letter to the Sultan of Turkey". The monument has been put up in the local Museum of Russian art which possesses some of his paintings and drawings.

BUSINESS

International farm machinery on show

The 4th International Exhibition "Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Instruments" is now being assembled at the Sokolniki and "Krasnaya Presnya" facilities. The show is sponsored by VJO Expostech and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery of the USSR.

Taking part are over 500 firms and organizations from 25 countries. The USSR's section is the largest with its one thousand items. The show will include some tractors with capacities of 75 to 180 horse power, the last word in tractor-building. Experts will be attracted by the Volgograd tractor DT-75C featuring a hydromechanical transmission and a range of speeds between 9 and 15 km/hour and by the high-productivity combine harvesters Don-1500 and Don-1200. The Soviet show will display machines that have entered this country's agriculture recently.

A scientific-technological symposium will be held, where firms' representatives will hear over 100 lectures on various subjects. A commercial centre will also be operating. Experts expect an active exchange of information, signing of contracts and new contacts to be established.

The exhibition will be opened on May 29, 1984.

Mikhail BARANOV

A UNCTAD seminar in Moscow

The Moscow International Trade Centre hosted a regional UNCTAD seminar for businessmen from Asian and Pacific countries devoted to cooperation with East European states. It has been sponsored by UNCTAD in cooperation with the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Experts from Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Burma, Sri Lanka, Philippines and other countries of the region were told about the commercial policy of the CMEA and various aspects of economic cooperation with the socialist countries. Special attention was paid to possible expansion of the business ties with these countries. The participants of the seminar were briefed on the foreign trade system of the USSR, the role played by long-term trade agreements, conditions for loans and technology exchange, and other matters.

Addressing the seminar, the Senior Adviser of UNCTAD Pran Neville noted that the Moscow meeting would contribute to stronger mutually advantageous ties among the countries of the region and the socialist states since these relations develop according to the principles of the new economic order.

During the seminar bilateral consultations took place with representatives of Soviet foreign trade organizations, the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Bank for Foreign Trade and with CMEA experts.

Serlachius on the Soviet market

The firm of Serlachius has held a symposium on the manufacture and use of various items made of paper at the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. It has also organized a minisymposium of samples of some of its products.

In his conversation with an MNI correspondent, the firm's managing director Gustaf Serlachius noted that the Soviet Union provides a major market for his firm, accounting for forty per cent of all its exports.

Our firm is seeking drastic increases in the imports of Soviet products, said Gustaf Serlachius. We have handed over to our Soviet partners a list of chemicals for wood pulp and paper making industries which our factories need. Besides, the firm is ready to increase the purchases of semi-finished products for the manufacture of plastics, low-calorie coal and timber. The Serlachius factories are widely using Soviet oil, coal, sawn timber, peat in bricks and some types of chemical products.

Reliable partnership

An agreement has been written in the Vienna Hilton Hotel according to which the Austrian OSWAG shippers will build for the USSR a four self-propelled dry cargo barges, a 350-tonne floating crane and a passenger ship. The new design of the floating crane has been completely made at the shipyard.

The general director of OSWAG K. Wild stressed that the yards have built over the past 30 years 170 ships for the Soviet Union. The new contract brings full employment to the OSWAG shipyard in Korneuburg until the autumn of 1985.

The Linz shipyard will also be quite busy. The Soviet contract means in the first place work for more than one thousand Austrian shipbuilders. The Austrians are thankful for this to the Soviet partners. I am often asked, said Wild, if it is not dangerous to become dependent on the USSR. I can only say that I would gladly have another ten such partners that would be as reliable as the USSR. OSWAG is prepared for further cooperation, including reequipping of the Soviet Danube shipping company.

Lada in Norway

Driving Soviet cars along Norwegian roads, I have traveled at least a million kilometers in thirty years, says Einar Kolrud.

All these years, Kolrud has been selling Soviet cars in Norway. First as a staff member and then as director of the Konele Norge Bil, a Norwegian firm with Soviet participation.

At present, there are nearly thirty thousand Ladas in Norway, says the firm's General Director A. Shcherbakov. I won't conceal from you that we have had to face stiff competition from West European and Japanese companies. However, our Lada has stood up to all the tests.

The firm has nearly seventy dealers. They are owners of car shops who sell and service Soviet cars on a commercial basis. It has been estimated that nearly a thousand Norwegians are taking part in selling and servicing Soviet cars.

The Soviet cars traveled many millions of kilometers along Norwegian roads.

Ye. KRYUKOV (Our Own Correspondent)



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TOURS OF CHEKHOV PLACES

"The Sea Gull", "The Three Sisters", "Uncle Vanya" and "The Cherry Orchard" are Anton Chekhov's plays which have been staged by theaters in London, Madrid, New York, Paris and many other cities. Millions of readers throughout the world find enjoyment from novels and stories of the great Russian writer. More and more people in every part of the world want to know Chekhov better and to visit places associated with his name.

All those who want to feel the atmosphere of Chekhov's times, are offered a new tour by Intourist linked with the life and work of Chekhov. The seven-day tour begins in Moscow where the tourists can see a rich display on the history of Russian literature in 19th and 20th centuries at the State Literary Museum, and to visit

Chekhov's house-museum. They will also visit the writer's native town of Taganrog. The most interesting, rich and varied period in Chekhov's life was his stay in Yalta. Until May 1904 the writer lived at the "White Duck" (Golitsyn), as the contemporaries called his house. Here he wrote his best novels, stories and plays. In the house-museum opened in Yalta in 1920, everything remains as it was when Chekhov was alive.

During the tour, the tourists will not only be told about the life and work of the Russian writer. They will also see the unique cathedral museum in the Moscow Kremlin, art treasures of the Tretyakov Gallery, the fabulous fountain of the Bakhmetev Palace in the Crimea and learn many other interesting things.

Mikhail FREDICHEN

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YURI BASHMET



In recent years the performing viola has become a usual but rather remarkable phenomenon in the country's world of music. And it is largely thanks to Yuri Bashmet, a soloist with the Moscow Philharmonic Society.

The young musician's career has made rapid progress. He was born in 1953 in Lvov. At the age of 8 he began learning to play the viola, then changed over to the violin which is now the centre of his career. Performing at a republican contest in Kiev, he played the viola together with violonists and was awarded second prize. After the contest he became even more convinced and eager to prove to others (and to himself) that the viola as well as the violin and cello can be a solo instrument in concerts. In 1971 Yuri entered the Moscow Conservatoire. When in the fourth year, he won the Ferenc Erkel contest in Budapest. A year later he won a splendid victory in Munich.

His brilliant virtuoso performance, which made his instrument sound enchanting, his profound and logical interpretation accompanied by an inspired colourful and emotional manner of playing, as well as his truly magic artistry — form his image as a musician. Bashmet offered an even higher performing standard for the viola which made a great change in composers' knowledge of the instrument and its potential. The musician's enthusiasm and skill brought to life quite a number of new compositions for the viola which were written for Bashmet by noted Soviet composers (B. Delyos, V. Barkantzas, A. Chalkovsky and others).

Bashmet is always on the look-out whether it concerns his approach to interpretation of famous musical pieces or his desire to play and introduce audiences to unknown works by past and present composers. His repertoire includes works by old masters, classical and romantic music, compositions by impressionists and 20th-century composers ranging from miniatures to concertos with orchestra.

He is very enthusiastic about his work in teaching, also holding international music seminars at the Moscow Conservatoire.

His performances with the country's symphony orchestras and with foreign instrumentalists — the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the British Chamber Orchestra, his tours of Austria, Denmark, Italy, Spain, France, and numerous records, radio and TV appearances (in 1982 a TV film-concert was devoted to him) gave his talent an even wider audience of admirers.

His interest in theatre, poetry and painting encouraged the early development of his creative personality. According to Bashmet, his jazz period — as a student he led the youth ensemble, playing the parts of pianist, guitarist and percussionist — added much to his advance. But, above all, is his boundless love for the viola and his eagerness to popularize this remarkable instrument. "My aim is the viola's long life," says the musician.

Natalya ZAKHAROVA

WHAT'S ON!

May 19-21

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 20 (mat) — A concert by the Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. 21 — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 19 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera). 20 (eve) — Triple-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana", Mozart and Salieri, "Mozart and Salieri", "Divertissement" (ballets).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet). 20 (mat) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera); 20 (eve) — Shostakovich, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — One-act ballets. 20 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 20 (eve) — Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). 21 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (9 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 (mat) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry"; 19 (eve); 21 — Lahar, "The Merry Widow". 20 (mat, alt) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pi-

nocchio's Adventure's", Rimsky-Korsakov, "Children in Our Yard" (one-act ballets); 20 (eve) — Kalman, "The Gypsy Baron".

FILMS

Black and White Magic film studios.

A comedy for schoolchildren about bottom friends from the USSR.

Cinema "Control Cinema" (25 Bakhrushina St.). 19 — The Prince and the Pauper (the USA).

A screen version of the famous Mark Twain's novel by the same name.

Cinema "Tanker" (9 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — Novokositskiy, "Gorizont" (21/10).

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 21 — An evening with Bolshoi Ballet stars Nadezhda Pavlova and Vyacheslav Gorodyshev and other ballet soloists.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Bakhrushina Theatre (31/12 Bakhrushina St.). An exhibition, "Gogol in the theatre". On display are over 350 items — stage sets and costumes, theatre-bills, Gogol works. Daily, except Monday, noon till 7 p.m. On Wednesday and Friday, 1 p.m. till 5 p.m. Metro Pavlovskaya.

Exhibition (38 Kutuzovskaya St.). A one-man exhibition of works by Mark Samonov, sculptor. Daily, except Monday, 9 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Prospekt.

Exhibition (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000).

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium. 19 — Moscow Dynamo vs Central Army Club. 6 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium. 20 — Moscow Spartak vs Moscow Torpedo. 5 p.m.

Moscow Spartak leads the country's championship with the other three first division teams mentioned above trailing behind.

ROWING-CANOEING

Krylatkoye Rowing Canal (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 19 and 20, Yuliya Ryabchinskaya memorial competitions. On 19, at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. On 20, at 10 a.m.

These traditional international competitions are devoted to the memory of Yuliya Ryabchinskaya (1947-1973), Olympic, world and USSR champion.

WEATHER

May 19-21

In Moscow, city and region, warm weather with showers and thunderstorms is expected. Night temperatures of 11°, 10°C and of 21°, 20°C during the day, S and SW wind, 3-7 mps.

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